

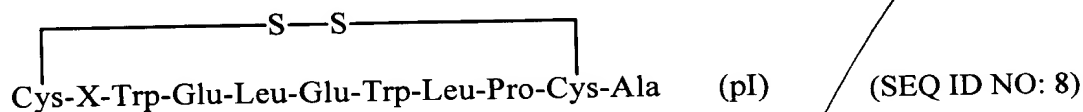
Please add the following new claims:

11. (new) A peptide of claim 9, wherein X is Tyr (SEQ ID NO:10).

12. (new) The cyclic peptide of claim 9, wherein the cyclic peptide is in contact with an aqueous solution.

13. (new) A method of identifying a phospholamban deactivator, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a three dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide



wherein X is Tyr or Ala; and

(b) employing said three-dimensional structure as a model for designing a phospholamban deactivator.

14. (new) The method of claim 13, wherein step (b) comprises the steps of:

(i) creating a three dimensional model of a complex of said cyclic peptide bound to phospholamban; and

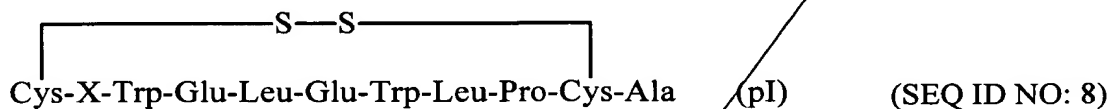
(ii) employing distance measurements and electrostatic properties derived from said model to identify one or more said phospholamban deactivators.

15. (new) The method of claim 13, wherein step (b) comprises carrying out one or more molecular modeling techniques.

16. (new) The method of claim 13, wherein X of the cyclic peptide is Tyr (SEQ ID NO:10).

17. (new) A method of identifying an area on the surface of phospholamban that can function as a target area to which a phospholamban deactivator can bind, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a three dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide



wherein X is Tyr or Ala; and

- (b) employing one or more molecular modeling techniques to define said area on the surface of phospholamban that can function as said target area.

18. (new) The method of claim 17, wherein X of the cyclic peptide is Tyr (SEQ ID NO:10).

19. (new) The method of claim 17, wherein step (b) comprises the step of determining one or more amino acid side chains of phospholamban in said area that interact with said cyclic peptide and can interact with said phospholamban deactivator.

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